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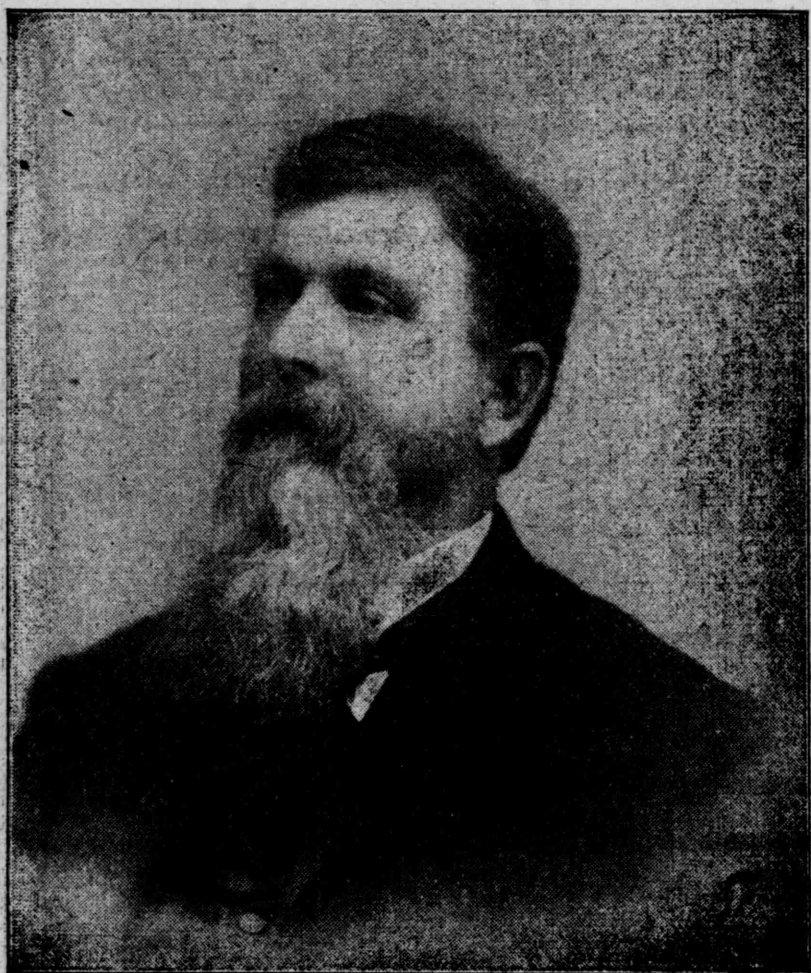
One Hundred New Suits Added To The \$25 SALE

This sale has awakened the enthusiasm of scores of women, and we find it necessary to add new values to the event. We offer the rest of the week Women's Tailored Suits that were marked to sell at \$35, \$38 and \$40 at the one price **\$25.00** for your choice

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LEXINGTON, KY., Central Kentucky's Greatest Department Store



CANCERS CURED.

I guarantee a cure in every case I undertake. Reference—any citizen of Paris. Address me at Paris, Ky.

W. R. SMITH, LOCK BOX 531

A letter from Mr. Allen Hanna, of Shelby County, Ky., a nephew of the late Hon. Mark Hanna, of Ohio, states that he is entirely cured of the cancer on the neck, and highly recommends Dr. W. R. Smith.

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Fine Ladies' Tailoring

We have men for Ladies' Tailoring, and not women. Look what you get when you come to the DE-STYLE SHOP—We guarantee perfect workmanship and satisfaction. Note the address and when you go shopping in Lexington you will have no trouble in finding a High-Class Ladies' Tailoring establishment, and all prices reasonable.

Don't wear ready-made suits—come and let us show you how to look nice and wear tailor-made clothes.

227 EAST MAIN STREET,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

STRANGE HISTORY OF OLD ST. JAMES

ASSOCIATIONS GO BACK ALMOST
1,000 YEARS TO JESTS OF
FOREIGNERS.

PALACE OF ROMANCE

Tragedy Also Has Place in Records
of Famous Pile in
London.

London, Eng.—"Though I do not think so lowly of St. James' as others, yet still I must say it does not look like a palace it does not look like anything else."

This extremely doubtful compliment to St. James' palace in London was written about a century ago. Another writer declared that the building was the "jest of foreigners." Daniel Defoe thought it contemptible.

"Though the winter receptacle of all the pomp and glory of this kingdom," said he, "it is meant in comparison of the glorious court of Great Britain. The splendor of the nobility, the wealth, the greatness of the attendants and the real grandeur of the whole royal family outdo all the courts of Europe, and yet this palace comes beneath those of the most petty princes in it."

The palace occupies the site of a hospital for lepers, founded before the Norman conquest. In 1290 the hospital received the right to hold a fair annually on the eve of its patron saint's day. This fair continued long after the hospital was removed, and in 1560 was thus described by an eye witness:

"The xxx day of July, 1560, St. James' Payer by Westminster was so great that a man could not have a pygg for money; and the Wearie Wifes had neither meate nor drinck before illi of cloke in the same day. And the Chese went very well away for a penny of the Pounde. Besides the great and mightie armie of beggars and baudes that they were."

The fair becoming very disreputable in character, says the queen, was finally suppressed toward the close of the reign of Charles II. The hospital, with its surrounding lands, was acquired by Henry VIII, and he, with the aid of Holbein in 1532, "new buylded St. James' in the fields a magnificent and goodly house," which was variously known at "St. James' house"—so named by the king after the hospital whose site is occupied—the "House in the fields," "the king's manor house," and finally St. James' palace. The site was valued at £100. It was occupied by the king as a "rural abode."

The tapestry room, or "Old Presence Chamber," as it was formerly called, is part of the original building erected by Henry VIII, and is of special historical interest. A corner of the fire place in this room bears the initials of the royal builder and the always interesting object of his passion and sometime sharer of his throne, the ill-fated Anne Boleyn, who perished on Tower hill in consequence of shameful charges made against her and whose last words before the fatal ax fell were in prayer for a blessing upon the king, who, she said, had ever been to her a good and gentle lord, but who, nevertheless, allowed her thus to die.

The initials "H." and "A." are united by a true lover's knot. There are numerous other traces of the palace as built by Henry VII that have survived the various alterations and additions, made chiefly by Charles I., Queen Anne, George II and George III, and the most noteworthy of these survivals is the red brick clock tower and gateway, which forms "one of the most precious links with the past that London possesses."

James I gave the use of the palace to Henry, prince of Wales. Child as he was, his court at St. James' was so brilliant and so lavishly maintained, and the prince himself was so immensely popular, that the king occasionally showed annoyance when he found that his own levees at Whitehall were less fully attended than those of his son at St. James'. Still it was by anything but youthful levity that the boy prince won his popularity, for it is recorded that a box was kept at the palace for the collection of fines imposed on members of his household who used improper language, the money so obtained being devoted to charity.

A painful illness brought the life of this popular prince to an untimely close on Nov. 6, 1612, and his brother, Prince Charles—the ill-fated King Charles I.—succeeded him as resident of St. James' palace. Here most of his children were born and here some of them were held prisoners in the time of the civil war, and hence as King Charles he was himself led forth through St. James' park on that wintry day in Jan. 1649, to the fatal scaffold at Whitehall.

His daughter, the Princess Henrietta, a year or two previously, when two years of age had been taken in disguise from St. James' palace to the queen, who was abroad, by Lady Dalkeith, who had been appointed her keeper. Lady Dalkeith herself dressed as a hunchback beggar woman, the child as her little son Pierre, the little one herself often jeopardizing her own safety by informing every one they met that she was not Pierre, but princess, and that the shabby dress was not her proper dress.

The king's son, the duke of York, afterward King James II, was also kept prisoner in his youth for nearly

three years at the palace, from which he made his escape in the disguise of a girl on April 20, 1648, having previously made it possible by playing nightly games of hide and seek with the rest of the young people in the palace. On the night mentioned, while the game was in progress as usual, and he was supposed to be hiding, he slipped down into the garden and into the park, where friends awaited him, and helped him to reach the continent in safety.

Charles II, who was born at St. James' upon his restoration, used the palace chiefly for state purposes, and for the accommodation of his various favorites, the ghost of one of whom—the duchess of Mazarine—it is recorded, forewarned another—Mme. de Beauclair—of her approaching death.

"Remember," said the ghost, revisiting a bed chamber at the palace, "between the hours of 12 and 1 this night you will be with me."

And it happened as the ghost had predicted. His brother, the duke of York, also had lodgings here, and with the duchess held courts and levees which rivaled those of the king at Whitehall, and it is stated that when they succeeded to the throne the "homely apartments" at St. James' palace were always preferred, by the queen at least, to the gilded and gorgeous rooms at Whitehall palace.

On June 10, 1688, Evelyn records in his diary: "A young prince born, which will cause disputes," and on other days notes the popular rejoicings at the reported birth of a prince of Wales. Known to history as the old pretender, this son of James II was born in the ante-chamber to the levee room at St. James' palace.

The bed, it is recorded, stood close to the back stairs, and favored the scandal of the child being conveyed in a warming pan to the queen's bed, and on a contemporary plan of the palace it is indicated by dotted lines how such an imposition could easily have been effected. The Princess Anne (afterward Queen Anne) declared St. James' palace "as much the properest place to act such a cheat in."

After the abdication in 1688 of the last Stuart king, William III, was received at St. James' palace, which, after the destruction by fire of Whitehall in 1698, until Buckingham palace was built, in the reign of George IV, was regarded as the only London palace of our sovereigns.

Upon his arrival at St. James' George I, new to English customs and limitations of royal authority, is reported to have remarked: "This is a strange country. The first morning after my arrival at St. James' I looked out of the window and saw a park with walks and a canal which they told me were mine. The next day Lord Chetwynd, the ranger of my park, sent me a fine brace of carp out of my canal, and I was told I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing me my own carp out of my canal in my own park."

His majesty installed some of his favorites at St. James' palace, and trouble resulted. One of them ordered a door to be broken out of her apartments into the royal garden during the last visit of the king to Hanover. To this the Princess Anna objected, and ordered the door to be walled up again. This order was promptly canceled by the affronted favorite, whose authority at the palace, however, was terminated while the quarrel was in progress by the sudden death of the king.

George III held his court at St. James' palace, and his son, George IV, was born there, but he resided chiefly at Buckingham house. In 1814 the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia and Marshal Blucher were lodged in the palace. George IV resided but little at the palace and was but seldom there except for the purpose of holding levees and drawing rooms, for which purpose also St. James' was chiefly used by Queen Victoria, who upon her accession, entered into residence at the newly erected Buckingham palace, where the drawing rooms were held after 1865.

At St. James' the present king and queen were married on July 6, 1893. In the following year the duke of York as the king was then, held his first levee there in the absence of the prince of Wales and the duke of Connaught on behalf of the queen. It was then remarked that his royal highness possessed the quality which distinguished the whole of his family of recognition of any one with whom he has ever come in contact.

NOVELS COST MORE.

Keeping pace with the rise in the price of necessities, there also has been a rise in the price of fiction. If novels may be classed as luxuries. Books of this sort, which nominally have cost \$1.50, but which for many years past sold at \$1.18 to \$1.20, are now being held at \$1.35 and \$1.50 net. Heretofore the only net books were miscellaneous literature, a concession being made in the case of fiction. The "discount" has disappeared.

On the other hand, the ordinary novel is now oftener 100,000 instead of 80,000 words in length, and Mr. Arnold Bennett in his latest almost reaches the 200,000 mark, rivaling the record of Mr. De Morgan. So, if our fictionists insist on giving us better measure there will not be so much excuse to complain of the increased cost of their works.—Chicago Tribune.

If you want to please an old man say to him: "I'll bet you were a dead game sport when you were young."

FOOD FOR A YEAR

Meat..... 300 lbs.
Milk..... 240 qts.
Butter..... 100 lbs.
Eggs..... 27 doz.
Vegetables..... 500 lbs.

This represents a fair ration for a man for a year.

But some people eat and eat and grow thinner. This means a defective digestion and unsuitable food. A large size bottle of

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equals in nourishing properties ten pounds of meat. Your physician can tell you how it does it.

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Let us fill your
Prescriptions.
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Don't let this most destructive of all infectious diseases get a "grip" on your flock. A few drops of

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in the drinking water cures and prevents Cholera, Limberneck, Roup and other existing forms of poultry diseases, and puts fowls in prime condition for egg-laying. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. Every poultry raiser should keep a bottle of this medicine on hand.

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